Swown. Charleston

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CHARLESTON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10, 1869.

THE STATE FAIR.

A Rainy Day-The Crowd Increasing-Addresses before the Agricultural Society-Invitations to Charleston Organizations-The Prize Cotton-Dr. Faber, &c.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, November 9. It has been raining all day. The crowd in

the city has largely increased within the last ing. At night a meeting of the Agricultural and

Mechanical Society will be held at the Courthouse

The Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade of Charleston have been invited by the Executive Committee to attend the Fair in a body.

There are five controllars for the silver pitcher offered by the Chamber of Commerce for the best ten bales of cotton.

Dr. Faber, who was recently appointed profes sor of ancient and modern languages in the State University, arrived here to-day,

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Mountain in Labor-Butterfiel i Dis placed at Last-His Successor Appointed-Female Clerks to Overhaul his Cash-Diplomatic Appointments.

> ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS 1 WASHINGTON, November 9.

The President began work on his message yesterday, and all visitors have since been excluded from his august presence. Much curiosity is felt here as to the manner in which Grant will acquit himself in the composition of this, his first State

A person named Folger was to-day appointed Assistant United States Treasurer in place of Butterfield. Fifteen female clerks in the Currency Bureau were sent to New York to-night to count the money in the Sub-Treasury, and to verify But-

Judge Embery, of Kentucky, was to-day anpointed Minister to Equador, vice Nunn, de-

Shellabarger, of Ohlo, United States Minister to Portugal, is coming home on account of continued ill health.

[FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, November 9.
The State Department has Chinese advices indorsing the Burlingame negotiations.
On the 16th of December the color of the light house tower on Loggerhead Key, Dry Tortugas will be white to half height; the remainder, inding the lantern, will be black.

There was no disasters to coast steamers in the ecent storms.

To-day's Herald says "that Fisk has gone up

the Eric Railroad to solve the difficult problem of wages and strikes. He takes with him a party of buffers, bummers, shoulder-hitters, eye-gougers and other experts of the sort. We await the result of this little piece of private war with considerable patience."

Tribune says: "The Cuban Junta, we are glad to say, has been reorganized, with Mr. Al-dama, the wealthiest of planters, and Mr. Hilario Cizneros, a relative of Salvador Cizneros, the Marquis of Santa Lucia, among its members. Upon the new Junta the Cubans seem to be agreed, which is one point gained-its admitte business character appears to be another."

EUROPE.

FLORENCE, November 9. Physicians report Victor Emanuel out of

The city is nearly entirely tranquil.

MADRID, November 9. Prim stated in the Cortes that Topete's resigna n was owing to opposition to the Duke of Genoa; but Topete still favored the revolutio and would aid Prim in the discharge of his off

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Cholera prevails at Havana. The yellow fever has appeared at Puerto Principe. A steamer from Spain with a battalion of troop has arrived at Havana

Smallpox is raging among the Indians in Kan-Increased activity is reported at the various

Two hundred and fifty German immigrants ar-

rived yesterday in Richmond. Porty cattle, at Pfiffer's distillery, Cincinnati, died of the plague last week. The cattle were all natives. Efforts have been used to prevent its

The Rev. J. S. Bacon, a distinguished Baptist minister, former president of Columbian College, in the District of Columbia, died in Richmond, yesterday; aged 70.

"Twenty full cargoes of wheat were shipped for England during October. The October exports were 593,000 sacks of wheat and 34,000 sacks of

VARIETIES.

-An English magazine proposes the formation of a Society for the Suppression of Useless

-Negro deck-hands on Mississippi boats are addressed as follows by the mate: "Here, you Fifteenth Amendment, shove out that plank

A Western editor has placed over his marriage heading a cut representing a large trap sprung, with the motto, "The trap down; another ninny caught." A tax of one dollar each on the six million

dogs of the country is proposed. That would give just \$6,000,000, minus pickings, and might enable the administration to carry New York State. -Every scribbler is fond of quoting "The pen is mightier than the sword;" but the quoter some-times designedly forgets the beginning of the line, "Beneath the rule of men entirely great, the

-Fanny Fern thinks "there is no man who would not rather be shaved by a woman than to have a great lumbering man pawing about his ingular vein, and poking him in the ribs to get up jugular vein, and poxing nim in the rios to get up when another man's turn came. I don't say how his wife might like it; but I am very sure he would, and as to his wife, why—she could shave some other man, couldn't she?"

-Cincinnati has a veteran resurrectionist, ar old man of 60 years, bald-headed, with a few white flowing locks, sharp, pinched features, eyes of a bird of prey, long, bent and gaunt form, and the limp that a well directed shot from a graveyard sentry placed upon him many years since He's an irascible character, and easily provoked to anger. When fully enraged he has a pleasant muttering: "Wait till they 'plant' ye; I'll have ye; I'll keep track of ye—your hearse ride shan't be THE SURVIVORS IN MARION.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

To-day the Survivors' Association of Marior County was organized and officers thereof elected. Colonel R. Graham is president; Major S. A. Durham, Colonel E. T. Stackhouse, Major H. R. Cool and Captain R. L. Singletary, vice presidents; Captain A. L. Evans, secretary, and C. Smith Esq., treasurer. The president appointed as dele gates to the meeting in Charleston of November 18, for formation of a State Board of the County Associations, Messrs. D. E. Gilchrist, Major S. A. Durham, E. P. Harlice, A. L. Evans and C. Smith. The roll is left with the secretary till the next regular meeting, so any entitled to membership may sign it.

Nothing else of general interest has transpired

THE TELEGRAPH BUSINESS.

Its Growth in he United States-Four s, Five Thousand Five Hundre Sperators and Seventy Thonsand Miles of Wire.

tors employed in the United States is not generally known, even among telegraphers. According to official information the total number of telegraph offices now daily transmitting and receiv-

graph offices now daily transmitting and receiving messages is as follows:
Western Union offices, 3469; Franklin, Atlantic and Pacific, Pacific and Atlantic, and Bankers' and Brokers' line offices, 445; total number of public offices in the United States, 4614. The estimated number of private offices, at which no public business is received for transimisson, is 100-maxing a grand total of 4114.

The number of miles of line now in actual use is as follows: Western Union Company, 52,059; Franklin, Atlantic and Pacific, Pacific and Atlantic, and Bankers' and Brokers', and councetions, 17,500.

17,500.

The number of persons employed, including presidents, superintendents, managers, operators, clerks, messengers and line repairers, has been carefully estimated at five hundred. A large number of good operators have left the business during the past few years; and in New York there are many professional telegraphers engaged in other pursuits.

THE GOLD INDICATORS.

Abont two years ago a company began the distribution of the little box-like "gold indicators," connecting with the New York Gold Room by felegraph; and at the present time there are one hundred and lifty-live of these important instruments placed in the counting-rooms of subscribers throughout New York. The price charged per week for the use of this indicator is five dollars; and as the company is at no expense, except for the satary of the one operator required in the Gold Room, the profits are very large.

Within the past year a printing operator has invented an instrument for recording the prices of all the stocks called in the New York Stock Exchange. This machine is self-recording, and the figures are pininly printed upon a slip of plain paper. The name of this company is and so useful and stock Telegraph Company;" and so useful and popular have these instruments become, that they are to be found in the offices of all the prominent bankers and brokers of Wall and Broad streets, and Exchange Place. The price per week for the use of this indicator is six dollars. The clear profits of this company are estimated at five hundred and fifty dollars per day.

Systems of Telegraphio.

The Morse system of telegraphing has rapidly superseded all others. The House & Phelps combination printing sytem, although about one-third faster than the Morse, has been proved to be less trustworthy and more expensive than the latter. The newspaper press generally prefer the manuscript copy of Morse operators to the inconvenient printed taue-like narrow strips, of the printing instruments. A prominent Boston morning journal at one time refused to receive special dispatches from the "Washington correspondent because they had been transmitted by the printing line.

A rapid "sound-reading" Morse telegrapher

pondent because they had been transmitted by the printing line.

A rapid "sound-reading" Morse telegrapher can receive from thirty-five to thirty-eight words a minute, and transfer them to paper in a clear, legible manner. Within the past five years the Morse Register (through which a slip of narrow paper was originally run by simple clock work to obtain the characters) has gone entirely out of use, and there are not probably half a dozen of them now working in New York. Nearly all the operators have learned to read the signals entirely by sound; and a skilful telegrapher can also read the signals distinctly by night.

The salary of first-class Morse sound-reading operators is fixed at \$118 a month; but there are a large number in New York who receive but \$100.

OPERATORS. OFERATORS.

A large majority of the more intelligent American operators in the business were originally from the country, and, until very recently, comparatively few students in the city had an opportunity to learn the business. In country offices, where business is light, there are unusual facilities for young men to learn the method of operating; and this in a measure accounts for the fact that the more skilful and proficient come from the small stations in the interior. Within the past two years, the Western Union Company have annually received from the public schools a number of young men, who have successfully gradupast two years, the Western Union Company have annually received from the public schools a number of young men, who have successfully graduated, and have taught them the business. These youths invariably make good telegraphers. The time necessary for a person to learn how to send and receive a message varies from two weeks to three months. The young learn very rapidly. There are many children whose age does not exceed twelve years, who can transmit and receive dispatches; but to become a frat-class sound-operator requires a practice of at least a year and a haif. A good musician, or any one fond of music, learns very rapidly; but persons over twenty-five years of age travely become proficient in telegraphing. It is believed there is not an exception to this rule in this country. Women have lately been employed in American offices, and there are instances on record where one of them has received and copied by sound news dispatches of ten thousand words. There are fow, however, who are able to receive more than six thousand or seven thousand words, or four columns of newspaper type, without relief.

NEWSPAPER DISPATCHEE.

In no part of the world is the telegraph so liberally used by the newspapers as in the United

NEWSPAPER DISPATCHES.

In no part of the world is the telegraph so liberally used by the newspapers as in the United States. The greater amount of this work is done at night, when the financial and commercial business of the day is concluded, and the various companies can, therefore, affort to send news cheaply. The numler of words contained in the press dispatches delivered to the different journals in the United States during the past year, by all the lines, is estimated at 400,500,000; and the amount of tolis upon this class of custom in the same year was one million dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS. MISCELLANEOUS.

The longest direct circuits, with which New York operators exchange business without repe-tition, are from New York to Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville and Wilmington, N. C. The Franklin Telegraph Company about one year since adopted the use of double transmityear since adopted the use of double transmit-ters, and are constantly working one wire to Philadelphia and one to Roston, both ways at the same time. This invention was made by Dr. Gin-tel, of Germany, a few years ago, and has proved a decided success. There is scarcely a day in the year but this company work these instruments upon this system without serious interruntion by

form.
Within the past two years several private companies or corporations have erected lines for their was. Among others are two wires recently completed between this city and Philadelphia, one for Smith, Randolph & Co., brokers, of New York, and Harrison Brothers & Co., dealers in paints, oils, &c. No public business is transacted over these wires, which are owned and managed exclusively by these firms.

MR. PEABODY'S "RESIDENCE."—Mr. Peabody, as the cable informs us, died at "his residence in Eaton square." It was one of the peculiarities of Mr. Peabody that he never would have a house of his own. He cared little for himself in all things—it was his habit, for instance, to dine our a mutton chop at the grand dinners he used to give, where every luxury was spread upon the table. He had a room in the house of his old friend, Sir Curtis M. Lampson, in Eaton square, and it was there that he died. He used to live there in the most quiet and retired manner; and his name did not appear in any directory or "Court Guide." He has suffered much during the last four years, and could very seidem be induced to call in a doctor; when he did he neither obeyed the doctor's orders nor took his medicine. As one of his physicians complained a short time ago, Mr. Peabody was a "most unsatisfactory" patient. He hated to be asked after his health, or to have any fuss made over him. He will, no doubt, be buried in Danvers, Massachusetts—that, at least, was the wish he often expressed in his lifetime. —New York Times.

SINGULAR REQUEST OF A CONDEMNED MURDERER.—Pike, who was to be hanged at Concord, New Hampshire, on Thursday, for murder, makes a request, which will probably be granted, that a quartette of young ladies in Concord, who have often sung to him and other prisoners, be allowed to remain in his cell after he passes out for the last time, and sing while preparations to launch him into cternity are being concluded; that is, after the cap is drawn over his face, while the straps and ropes are being adjusted. He also requests that no relatives of his victims shall be admitted to witness his death.

THE GRAND OPERA IN PARIS.

its Construction, Interior Arrangement

The Paris correspondent of the London Tele-

The Paris correspondent of the London Telegraph writes:

Yesterday I paid a visit to the interior of the new Grand Opera, Paris as yet of course an architectural chaos, and hardly revealing its future glories to exoteric eyes. Most of your readers have seen the grand mass of Haussmannic conception. I used to dislike it, but it has grown on Paris, and if you walk down the Rue Louis le Grand you will see a facade, and behind it a theatre, never yet equalled in Europe. I remember being conducted with soleum awe to the Scala, and with hushed reverence to San Carlo. I had even then seen theatres and was disappointed, as every one who goes to see anything after twenty-five will probably be; still, there they were. But, looking to the actual dimensions of those two theatres, it seems to me that you might pack them up and carry them home in the parterres of the new Grand Opera of Paris. What that eddice has cost and will cost is nothing to the readers or to the writer of this letter. Do they know what the Crimean war cost the Indian mutiny or the Adysshian expedition? No. Well, then, we have our own little expections; and I say with Lever, "Silence a la mort!"

To build over a quicksand is not a good plan, and certainly is not a cheap one. There is a tower in London—not the Tower; who cares for that —which also in early life met with very shifty fortune. I do not say that I admire the brazen images which the architect has set up—I do not like them at al; and, indeed, I fancy that bronze will hardly express what they will be in a year; yet they glitter, and the Parishan, basking in the sun as he drinks his coffee and water, says to a friend from the country who pays, "Behold, my cousin, that is fine." I do not think so, but the whole effect is grand. The walking public are to walk into their places by the grandest entrance, that which faces the site whereon stood the Rue de la Paix before it was "shunted right" about what you go to hear and see from the entrance which admits you to your scat you must anticipate somethin

lery. It was objected that the entrances were low and narrow. They are not the latter; and, as for the height, e man of six feet two, with his cane, could scarcely touch the top. Round the building a corridor, open in summer, closed in winter; to the north, the carriage entrance, under cover of which comes the general public, and that composite body will drive up to its stalls and boxes through arcades, which will remind the younger male mind of Burlington. So far as we could judge, the rest of the stalreases will be perfect.

But "Halt—what have we here!" "Tis the entrance of the Emperor and the Empress, and is truly imperial. From a loggitu we see it—a grand gallery, which in hot weather will allow all the upper boxes to bunge out of their places, smoke in the open air, watch those who come and go, and look down on that vista which will lead to the Theatre Francals. The imperial box is entered by a somewhat heavy gateway, which, from above, gives rather the "set that its occupants had better get out and waik; but once that they have threaded the eye of the needle they are indeed in a broad way which leads to a suit of rooms ancqualled, i should say, in any theatre in Europe, and "who says Europe, says the world." Then we must turn to the forger—I pledge you my word that it is as big as one of the loggle of the Vatican. Years ago the fore of a Paris theatre was an institution—perhaps the beauz fours will return with more space. We pass through miles of passages of brick and stone buildings—walls as thick as any I have ever seen in casements, and on which I am sure the enemy, armed with the largest musical instruments, will never produce any effect—and we inspect the lookes. They are very nice. By the way, officialism here is carried to the very extreme of the tape. A friend of mine made a note. It was, I believe, to the effect that the "grand groups" outside are not solid, but in detached blocks; that hence Harmony has a flaw on her throat and Composition a line across her brow, which is true. "It is entirely

tacles will our sons see on that vast scene; and when the whole pit, stage and back-stage are boarded over for the bal masques, what a sight it will be! There is only one epithet for the size of the stage, and that is "vast." You must understand, too, distinctly that the theatre only seems

will be I. There is only one epithet for the size of the stage, and that is "vast." You must understand, too, distinctly that the theatre only seems small, while it is very large; and I suppose that, as there is a limit to the human voice divine, so there must be a limit to the size of a theatre. Adjoining the stage, and in the old Rae Neuve des Mathurius, is the library of the theatre—very large, as it needs be, to contain all the manuscripts and printed music of a national opera of so long standing. The building itself looks as if intended to last as long as the monuments of Rome, and will give a very distant New Zealander a fine chance of a sketch.

Fire, too, would be, I should say, an impossibility, there being, literally, nothing to barn; but certainly what most strikes the unaccustomed cye is the immense mass of stonework, the long range of supplementary, passages and stairs necessary to form a theatre. They cover between seven and eight English acres of ground. We were taken in at the bark or workmen's entrance, where we saw two Egyptian columns, not in good taste, and much too small, which are to adorn the actor's entrance; and then we were gradually brought back to the place where we had entered, and were thence dismissed to our breakfasts. They said, but it has been almost contradicted, that the 15th of November would see the whole of the outer works finished, and that on the 16th of August, 1870, the house would be opened. The first anticipation is probable, but I doubt the possibility of the second. Inside there is nothing but the rough bare stones and the cement which binds them. I have necessarily given you a very imperfect idea of the interior of the Grand Opera, but an architect alone could describe the coming theatre from the existing shell. As for statisties, they are quite tabooed; they will not show you a model or a plan, and the consigne of the man in uniform who is toled off to conduct you over the structure—it is rather like visiting a vast Herculaneum—Is "to answer no questions."

Stran

THE CHINESE PROBLEM.

A Practical Solution of the Question

[From the Overland Monthly.]

To tempt Chinese immigrants, and introduce them into our cotton situes in sufficient numbers to further a higher prosperity, will require skilful management. Chinese merchants, entitled to esteem in their several companies, have lately returned from a prospecting tour to the Atlantic Coast, where universal kindness was bestowed upon them, and unmensured good feeling manifeated toward their people. Ploneer gangs have lately started for places in the Eastern States, where their labor is represented as almost a pressing necessity. These, after a short period in a country where all is new to them, write back to their friends accounts, favorable or otherwise, of the locality, people and occupation. Thus, by degrees, through these means, an immigration will be established. They will come freely, when every letter written bone unites in confirming the 'encouraging assertions of those who visit China personally, to start them forward. The travelled Chinaman, telling stories of his wanderings, will become a sage in his native district when describing railroads, factories, and numerous inventions of civilization.

Foreigners will certainly come from the overgrowled districts to a desirable country with. [From the Overland Monthly.]

of civilization.

Foreigners will certainly come from the overcrowded districts to a desirable country, with a
population of less than ten persons, and to a State
with only two and a half persons to a square
mile. The national constitution makes no discrimination regarding who may come, but affords
equal rights to all. If Chinese present themselves
we must admit them. We are bound by treaty
to afford them the same protection we accord
other nationalities. Great nations cannot afford
to be unjust.

ist. ... than prevent their coming, if it were let us study to understand and become possible, let us study to understand and become masters of the situation, and direct a system fornishing us Asiatio laborers, so as to advance and clevate all of our present white laboring classes who have within them ability to rise. Their introduction will be gradual but constant; and after supplying the large deficit of labor at the

South, and furnishing sufficient for the inaugura-tion of new enterprises, it will enable all who are capable to advance and keep pace with the gradu-al withdrawal of their competitors from menual labor to higher positions.

It is the opinion of well-informed Chinese mer-chants, who are close observers, that the annual

al withdrawal of their competitors from memal lator to higher positions.

It is the opinion of well-informed Chinese merchants, who are close observers, that the annual savings remitted to cobservers, that the annual savings remitted to cobservers, that the annual savings remitted to cobservers, that the annual savings which, as a State, we have the profit on 25,720,000 days labor and all permanent industries developed through their presence, which afford further employment to pure white laborers. A very large portion of even this sum sent to China generally goes to assist in bringing more neighbors and friends to this country and contributes largely to support American shipping. Eight out of every ten ships plying between California and China are American, Chinese merchants having invariably given them preference, even when compelled to pay war risks, which, with all their other insurance, they give to our local insurance companies. During the war their merchants gave freely to the Sanitary Fund. They have no desire for suffrage, and study to keep out of politics. All return to China, generally after about five years. A majority return here, bringing others with them. If they die abroad, their bodies are carefully preverved, taken to their native place, and burled in line at their ancestral grave-yard.

bringing others with them. If they die abroad, their bodies are carefully preverved, taken to their native place, and buried in line at their ancestral grave-yard.

If California could manfacture as cheaply as Massachusetts, she might retain annually \$14,000,060 in the State, which now go East to pay for imported goods. Her wealth may also be largely increased by employing Chit cae in silk and tea culture. In China, where the Mse of silk originated, it was a noted industry 4767 years ago—2808 B. C., or by Hebrew recovil, A. L. 1203. They are recorded as using silk strings for musical instruments, 3200 H. C. The world now annually produces silk valued at \$225,350,000—0ver half of which still comes from China, Japan, and the neighboring parts of Asia. The United States produces but \$100,000 worth, and imports from \$410,000,000,000. \$45,009,000 worth manualty, of which about \$27,020,000 worth comes from France, which, in 1560, manufactured \$140,000,000, and exported \$110,000,000, thus giving carployment to over 500,000 persons, and adding vasity to her national wealth. We can furnish America all her tea and silk, with the assistance of Chinese laborers, California can thus, singly, settle our national exchanges, by a solution far more satisfactory than England, when she forced opaum upon the Chinese. Accessions of cheap laborers, without interfering with those now here, would enable her to supply herself and produce raishs, altionds, olives, prunes, oil, tobacco and wine producibly for export. These fields of productive industry will reap far ampler rewards, caiching California more than any present export from the gold felds. These articles are, also, more valuable as exports, because annually produced and consumed; while the production of gold is single and exhaustive, and not being perishable, its relative value to other property diminishes in nearly the ratio of its annually-increasing value.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

-The English Princess Royal of Prassia charged at the head of a regiment of cavalry in a sham fight at Stargard, and the troops have given her

a "sword of honor." taly having lately declined accepting the orders conferred upon them by different sovereigns, the French Government has issued a circular to the various European cabinets, suggesting that hence forth no more orders shall be given to any person

but such as previously signify their acceptance. -The North German Navy, since the acquir ment of ports on the Balue, has been rapidly increasing, and greater interest is felt among the people in maritime affairs. The German Society ald of the shipwrecked is constantly receiving additions of members and contributions, and the operations of the association are becoming more xtended. The sympathy with the shipwrecked sailors is not confined to the colst districts, and the society recently received a librarion of \$5000

from a resident of Bonn. Briffsh channel is to be erected over the lake in the Bois de Boulogne. In ear shetting the chan-nel bridge, the piers are to be mated to the apointed spot, and then the buoys being with drawn, they fall into their position. Each pier is armed with telescopic screws of enormous strength, which 'are' worked into the bed. The piers are so constructed that water pours through them with little resistance; and each pier is provided with a staircase, up which, should vessels run foul of them, the crew could run and go home

-In the City of Bristol, England, the annual death-rate has lately been reduced from twentyeight to twenty-two and a half ner thousand of the whole population; in other words, there are fewer deaths by a thousand in a year than formerly. The change is ascribed to the action of a health officer, Mr. Davies, who, aided by four inspectors, has visited every tenement court three times a week, examined every house and closet, disinfected every nuisance, and superintended the clearing of drains and the whitewashing of walls. Although a great part of the population ceeded in extirpating typhus and other malignant fevers, and has thoroughly interested the laboring

people themselves in his measures.

—There was a very alarming shock of an earthquake in and around Schemacha, in the Caucasus, on the 21st of August. Nearly the whole town, with the neighboring town of Sundi, was destroyed. Hardly a house escaped serious damage. The earthquake signalized its approach by several phenomena, among which were an unu sual turnidness of the water and the prevalence of an odor of garile in the air. During the trembling the magnet lost its attractive power. The motion was undulatory, and the earth-waves following different directions, met and crossed each other. This wave-like rolling of the ground has been but rarely observed in such phenomena.

The central point of the earthquake was a chain of mountains in the neighborhood of Schemacha. -Asia is suffering from the combined attacks of cholera and a famine. At Lucknow, the deaths from the former are averaging eight or ten a day. During the month of June alone there were 20,000 deaths from cholera in the central provinces, and for the following two months the rate was not nuch less. In Eastern Bengal there have certainly been 20,000 deaths during the season, and in the Punjab. Upper Bengal and Rajpootana the deaths have at the very least been sufficient to swell up the grand total to 100,000 for the whole of Eastern and Central India. Six hundred Europeans have perished out of a scanty population of some 150,-000. The famine is also doing its part towards the diminution of the population. In Delhi food has risen to four times the usual price; rice that used be procurable at forty seers (eighty pounds) for the rupee now commands a rupee for ten seers, and in spite of the general well-to-do character of the population there is widespread dis tress. People are selling off their idols and jewelry to keep themselves alive; the food shops, apprehensive, possibly, of riots, expend a large share of their profits in dispensing provisions gratuitously to the people. In Ajmere and some of the native States of Rajpootana the suffering is dreadful. In Gwallor alone there have been two weeks. The Maharajah of Jeypore has expended \$450,000 in feeding his people; but even this mu-nificent liberality has only par, ally alleviated the existing distress.

existing distress,

—The following account of the recent torture of a Christian woman by the Chinege, in Canton, comes to us in our latest foreign files: "A native Christian woman, much respected by the Christians, and even by the pagans who were acquainted with her, has devoted herself for twenty years to the rescuing and baptizing infants abandoned by their parents. At the beginning of July she was arrested on the charge of practicing sorcery upon young children, and of taking out their eyes, the marrow of their bones, and even their souls, with a view to the preparation of magical remedies. She was several times savagely beaten on the face with leathern straps to induce her to confess her guilt. In the midst of her tortures, howover, she maintained the greatest courage and constancy in confessing the faith. She was con-demned to death, and it was feared the sentence would be immediately executed. Upon this M. Girardin, the resident missionary, succeeded in obtaining entrance to the prison, heard her confession, and administered to her the Holy Viaticum, while the bishop, Mgr. Guillemin, left no means untried to obtain a respite. This was

granted, and the Vicerov spread a report that the cause would be carried by appeal to Pekin. But in the meantime the populace was excited to resh violence, and the mandarins subjected th accused to fresh examinations, forcing her to re-main for many hours kneeling upon iron chains, All of a sudden, however, the victim of persecu ion was set at liberty, and received with public lemonstrations of joy by the Christian part of the population."

THE CONFERENCE OF RABBIS. The Subject of Marriage.

The Convention of Jewish Rabbis reassem oled in Philadelphia, on Friday last, at the resi-dence of Rev. Dr. Hirsch. At the opening of the ession Rev. Dr. Hirsch called the attention of the nference to the death of the great philanthro oist, George Peabody, and, warmly eulogizing tim, moved that the conference express its sympathy. The president seconded the motion in fit ing expressions, and requested the convention to acceded to, and ordered that the proceedings b entered on the official minutes. The following

resolutions were passed:

The dissolution of marriage pronounced by a civil court is of full validity in the eyes of Judaism, if the judicial documents furnish evidence that both parties have consented thereto; where the coart issues, however, a decree of divorce by constraint against one or the other parties, Judaism recognizes the validity of such divorce then only if the grounds on which such a decree is issued are deemed sufficient in accordance with the spirit of the Jewish religion. It is recommended, however, that the deciding rabbi obtain the concurrence of competent men.

The decision of the question whether the husband or the wife is to be declared, in doubtful cases, as dead or lost, is to be left to the courts it was further resolved:

The command to marry the widow of a decased brother and of taking off the shoe has lost for us all understanding, all validity and binding force.

Further—The male child of a Jewish mother is

for us all understanding, all validity and binding force.
Further—The male child of a Jewish mother is
by its birth not less than the Iemale, in accordance with a principle never disputed in Judaism,
a member of the Jewish community.
The following propositions were adopted:
The benediction now in use is to be replaced by
one which fully expresses the moral elevation of
the married state and emphasizes the biblical idea
of the factor of man and woman into one personality and the Divine prohibition of fliegal intercourse.

course.

Polygany is in direct opposition to the idea of marriage. The marriage of a man with a second wife can be as little valid, therefore, and as little claim the sanction of ecclesiastical anticrities as the marriage of a woman already married to another man is to be considered nail and void.

The Conference then adjourned to meet in Cincinnati next year.

FOREIGN TRAGEDIES.

earful Murder in Brussels-Two Ladies Murdered in their own Dwelling. The correspondent of the London Morning lerald gives details of a fearful murder, sti

shrouded in the deepest mystery, and perpetraed in Brussels.

ted in Brussels,
An elderly widow, Mme. Vandenpoel, occupied a house at No. 7 Rue de Brahant, close to the terminus of the Cologne Railway, together with her daughter, an old maid, about forty years of age. The house belonged to them, and they were very well oil, but rather miserly in their habits. They led a very quiet life, occasionally received a few friends and noighbors, and very seldom, went out. On Friday last, the 15th inst., their door remained closed. A card was stuck up outside with the word "absent" written upon it. On the previous day a lady, who had rented their first floor, had moved out, and the two ladies, who kept no servant, were thus quite alone in the house. The neighbors were rather surprised at their having gone away without saying anything about it, but the notice affixed outside the door prevented agy, suspicion being entertained of any foul play. Six days passed, and the notice still remained nailed to the door and neither Madane Vandening gone away without saying anything about it, but the notice affixed outside the door prevented any suspicion being entertained of any foul play. Six days passed, and the notice still remained nalied to the door and neither Madame Vandenpoel nor her daughter made their appearance. The neighbors got alarmed. An old friend of theirs bethought himself that they had relatives at Louvain, and, thinking it possible they might have gone there on a visit, took train to Louvain, but soon returned, having ascertained that the ladies had not been there. He then put himself in communication with the police. An entrance was made into the house, and the murdered bodies of the mother and daughter were found in the dining room. The daughter's corpse showed signs of a fearful struggle; her hair had been torn off in several places; her face was all over scratches; her skull had been beaten in, after an attempt at strangulation, which had left ineffaceable marks on her throat; the body was lying in a pool of blood. The mother had been killed by repeated blows about the head, inflicted by a hammer; her head rested on her knees, ast in her terror she had wished to shut out some dreadful sight. The cloth was laid in the dining room for three persons, and the furniture was not broken not disturbed. The drawers of a writing table were found open, and title-deeds, shares and other securities in them are untouched. In the bedroom of the mother the bed showed traces of having been slept in. On the last day they were seen alive, October 14, they were bustling about the house, superintending the removal of their tenant's furniture. During the vening of the seen alive, October 14, they were bustling about the house, superintending the removal of their tenant's furniture. During the evening of the 14th, the neighbors fancy they recollect hearing some noise and men's voices, and supposed they were receiving company. No clue whatever has been discovered to the assassin, or rather assas

sins, as it is supposed there were two persons engaged in this bloody work. Fourfold Murder in Belgium-Three Brothers put to Death.

The London Times of October 26 gives an account of four murders committed by one man at willage called Hornu, near Mons, nearly thirt

The London Times of October 20 gives an account of four murders committed by one man at a village called Hornu, near Mons, nearly thirty miles from Brussels.

The murderer, for about three years, has been a small farmer and sheep dealer. His name is the standard of the constitution of the presence of a farmer. He was acquainted with three brothers who were extensive traders in sheep, near the forest of Audennes. The elder brother, Pierre Joseph Thirton, aged sixty-two, a was on friendly terms with the murderer, and in March, 1889, called upon him on business. He was never again seen alive, and it was known that he had upon him the sum of three thousand francs. About a month afterward his brother, Nicholas Thirton, aged fifty-eight, visited the prisoner to make linguiries respecting his missing brother, but he never returned the his home in the forest. A month still later—namely, May, 1858—the youngest of the three brothers, Gustave Thirion, aged forty two years, went in search of his brother, and shared the same fate. The mysterious disappearance of the three brothers naturally excited considerable suspicton, and Dessous-le-Moustier was called before the authorities and interrogated, but gave such a plausible explanation that, in the absence of any proofs, he was discharged. A few days ago his wife became suddenly ill, and he refused her medical aid, but she induced a neighbor, who accidentally called in, to send the village doctor. She rallied a little, but afterwards had another attack, under which she sank. Before her death she made some disclosures respecting her husband, and avowed the belief that he had poisoned her. The doctor confirmed her suspicions, and, acting on this information, the man was arrested. The previous suspicions then revived, and the rain of the premises of the presence of his mice and the remains of the three victims, of course considerably decomposed. In poisoning his wife the wretch appears to nave had a double motive. A woman in the heighborhood has co-habited with him and 19 encein

williages.

SLEEP FOR SALE.—De Quincey says that when he first purchased opium, it was like discovering that pleasure could be brought by the bottle and oblivion by the rules of liquid measure. The New York Medical Society is making known the fact that something very like this has been done in the discovery of the anneathetic known as chioral-hydrate. When the proper quantity is judictously injected, a Sound, refreshing sleep ensues, from which the patient awakes with the appetite and resilient spirits which follow the sleep of health. It is said to be superior to ether, chloroform and morphine, and may be taken with water, murilage or orange-peel. It is due to the experimen. of Dr. Liebright, of Berlin, who first brought it 19 light last July, and was introduced into this country three weeks ago by Dr. Jacoby, With the exception of the small quantity brought by Dr. Jacoby, there is none in the United States, so that its success among sleepless Americans remains to be tried.

Juneral Notices.

Daily Arws.

THE FRIENDS AND ACQUAINT ANCES of Miss MARIA E. FARLEY are respect fully invited to attend her Funeral Services, No. 27 Mazyck street, at half-past 3 o'clock, THIS nov10 *

THE RELATIVES, FRIENDS AND quaintonces of Mr. and Mrs. JOHN R. CHI. CHESTER, and of Mr. and Mrs. James S. Chichester, and of Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. Perry, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of the for mer, at his residence, No. 6 Rose Lane, This Morn-

Special Notices.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE .- ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late ELIAS WHILDEN will make payment, and all persons properly attested, to Mr. W. W. WHILDEN, East Bay, one door north of Society street.
W. W. WHILDEN,

NOTICE TO TEACHERS. ON THE th December next, the Board of Trustees of the Unionville Female High School will elect a Principal to take charge of this large and flourishing School. Applicants desiring to learn particulars, will please communicate with and forward refer-JOHN N. HERNDON

Union, S. C, November 5, 1869. nov10 w4 novio w4 MOTICE TO LEGATEES .- THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, LANCASTER OUNTY .- The surviving Executors of WILLIAM McKENNA, deceased, vs. PATRICK N. LYNCH, Roman Catholic Bishop of Charleston, et al-In Equity.—Bill for Settlement of Estate, Advice, &c.—By order of the Circuit Court in this cause, filed October 15th, 1869, notice s hereby given to the individuals embrace n twelve months from the date of the publication hereof, to come in and establish before the ndersigned Clerk of the Court their right to the egacies bequeathed to them in and by the last Vill and Testament of William McKenna, late of he County and State aforesaid, deceased; or falling so to do within the time specified, their claims will be barred, to wit the following: The children of James McKenna, a brother of the Testator, fo Donegal, Ireland; the children of Owen McKenna. also a brother, formerly residing at the same place; the children of Nancy Clemens, a deceased sister of the Testator; the children of Ellinor Barr, also a sister; the children of Ellinor Moran, a daughter of the said Ellinor Barr; the children of John McKenna, a deceased brother of the Testa tor; the children of Rose McKenna, a sister of Testator; the children of any of the above mentioned classes who may have died before th death of said Testator, leaving such children llv ing at his death; and, also, the children of John

W. Bradley, a nephew of the said Testator. THOMAS II. CLYBURN, Clerk of the Circuit Court Lancaster County, S. C. oct 20 w3m

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Inspector of Flour

MAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, CHARLESTON BRANCH, No. 74 BROAD STREET. Money deposited on or before November 15th will draw interest from November 1st oct28 17 NATHAN RITTER, Cashier, 7.5 THE CONFEDERATE WIDOWS

HOME.—The Second Anniversary of this Institu-tion will be held at the Rooms of the Home, in Broad street, on WEDNESDAY, November 10, at 15 o'clock, noon. Addresses will be made by Colonel B. H. Rutledge, M. P. O'Conner, Esq., Colonel Edward McCrady, Colonel Thomas Y. Simons, A. T. Smythe, Esq., and others. All who are interested in the Home are invited

to be present. TO CONSUMPTIVES .- THE AD-

VERTISER, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affec-tion, and that dreadful disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure

prescription used (free of charge.) with the direc tions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, ASTUMA, BRONCHITIS &c. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he lopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York. nov9 3mos

ZOT ERRORS OF YOUTH. -- A GENTLE. MAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffer. ng humanity, send free to all who need it, the re celpt and directions for making the simple rem-edy by which he was cared. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, with perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 42 Cedar street, New York.

元分- MALARIOUS FOGS.—COUNTLESS millions of cubic feet of malarious vapor reck from the moist earth every twenty-four hours during the month of November. This evaporated mois ture is the active principle which begets fever and ague, billous remittents, indigestion, dysentery. billous cholic, rheumatism, and many other at ments which prevail more generally in the fall than at other seasons, and some of which, in low swampy regions and new clearings, take the form of virulent epidemics. The best safeguard against hese complaints, as evidenced by the experience of a long series of years, is HOSTETTER'S STOMtime the most efficient of all vegetable tonics The invigoration of the system is manifestly the best means of defending it against the causes of sickness, whether constitutional or casual. Naermined enemy of disease, and the paroxysms of an acute malady are in most instances the con-sequences of the efforts she makes to conquer the foe. The great object, therefore, of preventive treatment is to reinforce the system, and it is accomplished thoroughly, rapidly and safely by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. This powerful contains also an aperient principle. It is no less valuable as a regulator and purifier than as an invigorant, and there is no danger of exciting the brain or over-stimulating

the circulation by employing it as an antidote. A CARD.-A CLERGYMAN. while residing in South America as a Missionary. discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious nabits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate. I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine,

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PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.-A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood generally Reviewed; the Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases accounted for: Marriage Philosophically Considered, &c. These Lectures will be forwarded on receipt of four stamps, by ddressing: SECRETARY BALTIMORE MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 74 West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md. april mwflyr

MANHOOD .- A MEDICAL ESSAY on the Cause and Cure of Premature Decline in Man, the treatment of Nervous and Physical De-

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